RELIGIOUS. N AND SOUL .- NO. II.

hey have been multiplied and they have been multiplied and fearful rapidity; notwithstandalmoney and talent, at which to our educated men are set erorigin and remedies. They shores from foreign countries, se of the sickly forms, which them, so different from the f the bad quality of the wa-But I believe, that "water"

Besides a fine stock some considerable his con industry, at aughts for the other the tenant of a retreat for modoubt, that his insanity , and had the instruction the now have been in the bowers.

For the Bon A TEMPTATION. Recorder.

ding concentration pursuits: and that, voted to Him who is that the instruction ations of evangeliad into his every day to have been in the wers.

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***E **Homman Recorder**.

TION

**Fallen upon **-ness of isters. Many susteen brought forward use questions have specimens of close the whole circle of have the old divitions and Calvinists.

**Land divinity. Nor is that an **Armenian ith others, even the oubtful chance for at our modern quesses School divinity, has attitude; men have uitted or condemned, I some leading dogther. Are men then to compensation for the time and labor employed to the time and labor employed to the many actions for the graph of the proper to be influenced, in any degree, in writing a religious tract, by the desire of obtaining a sum of money? We have scriptural authonity some leading dogther. Are men then to heave and the premium is but a moderate of the preaching, and the premium is but a moderate of preaching, and the premium is but a moderate of preaching, and the premium is but a moderate of preaching, and the premium is but a moderate of preaching, and the premium is but a moderate of the present of the pre -We have fallen upon ... re. We have the old divi-Armenians and Calvinists a few leading propositions by no means so cevident.

The acquisition of money, the writer complete there, are made to give system of divinity. Nor is into a few instances made to five the chiral control of the chiral control

Woston Recorder. 111-No. 17--- Whole No. 1007.

For latest Rivertee

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For latest something more than correct sentiments. Those sentiments must be clothed with all the fair proportions of a holy life. The heart must be thoken with penitence for sin; it must be filled with sweetness of temper, with a holy benevolence. Now, do we see no temptation put before our ministers at the present day, to aim chiefly to become subtle polemics? And are not our churches in danger of being philosophically and logically, rather than practically, orthodox? They may be much more zealous defenders of the faith, than livers by faith. "For not the hargers of the law are just before God.

thodox? They may be much more zealous defined to him, while he declines publishing those of inferior value. The principal difference is, that the committee name before them, the people will not be slow it for not the hearers of the law are just before God, but the doers of the law shall be justified. Let the ministers then avoid this temptation. Let them be vastly more anxious to bring out the practical, sanctifying principles of the word of God, that no show their own acuteness at reasoning on abstract questions. There is much "science falsely so called," and ministers are oftentimes greatly tempted to leave their great work of preaching Christ and him crucified, to indulge in these aeronautic expeditions. Let ministers feel themselves most at home among the nature of this opinions? I will give my readers a brief account of him, abried and practical truths, where any promoters are every publisher, what is the intention of Austria in spreading the intention of Austria in spreading this country. No what is the intention of Austria in spreading the intention of Austria i in these aeronautic expeditions. Let ministers feel themselves most at home among the plain and practical truths, whence Christ and his apostles loved to dwell, and where most evidently the Holy Spirit makes his most delightful stay.

J. C——,

PREMIUM TRACTS. The apostolic injunction to "prove all things," is of excellent tendency, when taken in connection with the other, "hold fast that in connection with the other, "hold fast that which is good." That there is, however, a which is good." That there is, however, a proneness in human nature to sever these two precepts, and after partially examining the foundation of received opinions, and of long established usages, to reject even those which are good, will scarcely be denied. A recollection of this tendency of the human mind, as it has frequently developed itself in times past, and as it is now especially manifesting itself in the general movements of society, may perhaps throw some light upon the opinions rethrow some light upon the opinions re-

For several years past, it has been thought useful to the cause of piety, to offer premiums for valuable religious tracts upon important subjects. It has been supposed that, by this means, a greater amount of talent is enlisted in the cause of the Tract Society, and that, consequently, better tracts are produced. The validity of this conclusion is not perhaps directly denied by the writer of the article alluded to, but he

flected that both motives would exist, in about the same degree, if, instead of offering a pre-mium, a request were made by the committee of the Tract Society, that the friends of the cause would prepare tracts for publication up-on given subjects. In that case, as at present, the committee would of course publish those tracts which should be most highly approved, and, in either case, the love of fame and of su-periority would be equally gratified by their decision. When it is known that the tract of Mr. A. was preferred to every other tract sent to the committee, his love of fame is grat-ified; and it would probably add very little to the same degree, if, instead of offering a pre-

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1835.

POPERY,
ONWARD, IS THE WATCHWORD!

Mr. Tracy,—I promised some statements relative to Popery in Indiana. This state, together with a part of Illinois, has recently been constituted a new diocese, called the diocese of Vincennes. Bishop Brute, recently consecrated, has established himself, with priests and nuns, at Vincennes. This is one of the most important towns in the state;—its situation is one of great beauty, on the cast bank of the Wabash river, 142 miles above its mouth; the population is about 2000, a considerable portion of which are French Catholics. A writer from the vicinity says in a recent letter, "It is reported that the Bishop designs, immediately to proceed to the erection of a college and numery, and to expend ten thousand dollars in the purchase of land for Catholic immigrants around this place. Wo, wo, to our heautiful Wabash country!" The whole number of stations in the state is about 13. Arrangements were made the last summer for the erection of chaptels in a legat four of the acceptance of the content of the population of the process of the content of the process of the last summer for the erection of chaptels in a tleast four of the acceptance. made the last summer for the erection of chapels in at least four of the new counties in the Upper Wabash country, on the line of the Walash and Erie canal. An orphan asylum is established in the St. Joseph country. At Bertrand, near the southern border of Michigan, a College, Convent and Cathedral are projected at an expense of 70,000 dollars, 20,000 of which are said, on Catholic authorities, to be in the hands of the Bishop of Detroit. If you cast your eye on the map of the western states, you will perceive that the two institutions I have named are wisely located; the one at Vincenwill perceive that the two institutions I have named are wisely located; the one at Vincennes, to spread its influence over the southern Wabash valley, embracing large portions of Indiana and Illinois;—the one at Bertrand, a great centre of influence for the upper Wabash, southern portion of Michigan, and northern part of Illinois. The Wabash College, the plan and agreets of which were complexicated. and prospects of which were recently presented in your paper, is at a central position between these two projected establishments of the pa-pists; and I would inquire whether this circumal importance; and are not those who would al importance; and are not those who would promote the pure principles of Protestant Christianity, called upon, in the Providence of God, to afford promptly and liberally the means to put this institution into vigorous operation? An intelligent traveller in the west said in a

nunication, from which some of the above communication, from which some of the above facts were gathered, "I hesistate not to say, and give it as my decided opinion, that no means are so adequate, so well calculated to pull down the strong holds of sin and Satan, and to build up the cause of truth and righteousness in that existing in the stabilishment of a well organized factors, in the region, as the establishment of a well organized.

from the strong convictions arising from actual observation of the country, and the movements of the man of sin. "Let him that hath ears to

FOREIGN CONSPIRACY

AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

went over to the Catholic faith, at Cologne, and in the year 1805 repaired to Vienna. In 1809 he received an appointment at the head quarters of the Arch Duke Charles, where he drew up several powerful proclamations. When peace was concluded, he again delivered lectures in Vienna on Modern History, and the literature of all nations. In 1812 he published the German Museum, and gained the confidence of Prince Melternich by various diplomatic papers, in consequence of vehich he was appointed Austrian counsellor of legation at the diet in Frankfort. In 1815 he returned to Vienna, where he lived as Secretary or the Courtand Coursellor of Legation, and published a view of the Present Political relations [of Austria] and his complete works." In 1828 he deview of the Present Political relations in Austria) and his complete works." In 1828 he delivered his lectures on the Philosophy of History, in which his views as I have stated them are fully developed.

This is the man whose opinions on the relationship of Present Memory of Present Control of Control

This is the man whose opinions on the relation of Popers and Monarchy, and of Protestautism and Republicanism, and of the influence of the United States, have been followed by the action of the Austrians, in the formation of the St. Leopold foundation. He was part and parcel of the government, he was one of the Austrian Cabinet, the Confidence of Prince Metternich!" [N. Y. Obs.

ANNIHILATION OF POPERY.

Maundy-Thursday, (so called) 1835.

Mr. Editor,—On the 20th of Oct. 1832, a respondent of the Congregational Magazine, nted in Lordon, addressed a paper to its conters on the subject of Opposition to Popel He enters into several considerations ry.' He enters into several considerations which encourage Christians to unite their prayers and efforts 'for the fulfilment of the Divine promises in the extine annual divine property. Prayer-meetings for the special purpose are recommended, and finally an Anti-papal Associa-

As I have no means at hand for ascertaining the result of this essay, my object in the present communication is, to make the inquiry of yourself, or of some of your well informed readers respecting it, and to transcribe the proposed constitution or plan, for public information and reflexion; preadsing a wish, that if you or any of your resters are or should be acquainted with such result, it may be made known.

The writer says, he had proposed his scheme to friends, previously, and that 'some of the most esteemed ministers' among them 'acknow-

most esteemed ministers' among them 'acknow-ledged it to be highly desirable.' His proposi-

ledged it to be highly desirable. His propositive and religion be diffused, and the darkness of ignorance, and the gloom of Papacy will be dispersed, and our country saved. Something must be done. More than ordinary efforts must be put forth. The churches of the Lord Jesus Christ must marshal their strength, and bring forward their resources, or all is lost?

Such, sir, is the language of those who speak from the strong convictions arising from actual observation of the country, and the movements.

tes or towns of this island, containing all books of standard authority in the Romish communion, with as many others, as possible, that illustrate the past history or present state of any part of that widely extended body, together with the controversial works of both Romanists and Pro-testants. These books to be for the reference

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

all becoming efforts for the suppression of vice and irreligion, the promotion of Christia knowledge and virtue, the advancement of truth, righteousness and peace.

He was a man of prayer, "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord," He religiously cultivated the spirit of devotion; ever seeming to cherish a reverent sense of God on his mind; a firm, constant, practical belief of his presence and perfections, providence and government; and of the fitness, obligations and advantage of seeking him in this way of his appointment. And as he appeared to have imbibed largely of the spirit, so was he uncommonly eminent for And as he appeared to have imbiled largely of the spirit, so was he uncommonly eminent for the gift of prayer. But few equalled, none with whom I am acquainted, excelled him in this part of divine service, in the fluency of his ut-terance, the choiceness and appropriateness of his expressions, and a happy faculty of adapt-ing all his addresses at the throne of grace in the presence of others to the time and occasion of praying, and to the varying circumstances of those, with whom or for whom he offered sup-plication.

several severe, and by some unexpected trials and afflictions, well known to you all. In the unhappy difficulty which led to his separation from the first religious society in this town, he was supported by conscious integrity, and by the almost entire unanimity of the church in his favor. And yet it manifestly preyed upon his spirits; and though he endenvored to bear up under it with fortitude, there can be no question that it helped undermine his health, and shorten his days.

His last sickness was such as to allow him much leights.

much leisure, which he improved, as he was able, for serious reflection and self-examination. And the result of this trial of himself seemed to be, the strengthening of his faith in the Re-deemer, and the confirmation of that hope to-wards God, and of his acceptance to salvation, which he had previously indulged. And now, weaned from this world, and ripe for a better, he seemed entirely willing to go. "Why," weaned from this world, and ripe for a better, he seemed entirely willing to go. "Why," said he once in my hearing with much empha-sis: "Why should I wish to linger any longer on these mortal shores?" And in near connec-tion with this, he observed to me, that he had tion with this, he observed to me, that he has a hope founded not on his own righteousness, but on the merits of Christ, which he would not part with for a thousand worlds like this. Still, however, with a near and bright prospect of heaven before him, though willing, he was not impatient to be gone. Rather did he seem desirous to wait quietly for the divine signal for his dismission. In once requesting my prayers: brous to wait quietly for the dryine signal for his dismission. In once requesting my prayers; he added, "Pray not for my life; but pray that I may be patient and hold out to the end; pray that I may not be left to do anything which may bring dishonor upon religion, or reproach upon my profession." As his end drew near, he was taken up in setting his house in order, As I have no means at hand for ascertaining he result of this essay, my object in the present communication is, to make the inquiry of jourself, or of some of year well informed readers respecting it, and of transcribe the proposed and giving the several members of his lampy his parting directions and councils; in Christian conversation with those of his people and friends who called upon him; in uttering his benevolent wishes and kind desires toward all men, and, I doubt not, in secret prayer to the conversation of his last. all men, and, I doubt not, in secret prayer to God. In this, as indeed in every stage of his last illness, it was a privilege to be near him, so heavenly was his conversation, so submissive was his deportment, so calmly would be speak of his approaching dissolution, so firmly persuaded would be express himself of the glory that was to follow. Thus did he wait with patience all the days of his appointed time; and when his change came, he quietly and almost imperceptibly fell asleep; and I may confidently say, he sleeps in Jesus.

ly say, he sleeps in Jesus.

Note.—Rev. Samuel Stearns, of Bedford, was a son of Rev. Josiah Stearns of Epping, N. H. by his second wife, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Ruggles of Billerica. He was born at Epping, April 8, 1770; fitted for college after his father's death, at Exeter Academy, under the patronage of Hon, John Phillips, its founder, and graduated at Hayrand gridge in 1794. His ay, he sleeps in Jesus and graduated at Harvard college in 1794. His theological studies he pursued under the direc-tion of Rev. Jonathan French, of Andover, (whose daughter, Miss Abigail French, he af-(whose daughter, Miss Abigail French, he alterwards married,) and was ordnined over the Church and Society in Bedford, April 27, 1795. A new religious society having been legally formed, Nov. 9, 1832, by the name of the "Triniarian Congregational Society;" and the Church having voted, at a meeting, May 9, 1833, to dissolve its connection with the First Parish, dissolve its connection with the First Parish, and to accept an invitation given it to unite itself with the new society, for the purpose of maintaining public worship and the institutions of the gospel, Rev. Mr. Stearns was solemnly constituted the Minister, or Religious Teacher of that society, June, 5 1833. He died Dec. 26, 1834, of a decline, the result, probably, of a scrofulous affection, with which he had been many years more or less afflicted. It is worthy of remark, that during the whole of his protracted ministry, almost thirty-nine years, he was never absent from his people at any Communion season but one, viz. that which occurmunion season but one, viz. that which occur-red about a fortnight before his death. Previously to the communion before, viz. that on the second Sabhath in October, he had cherish-ed an earnest desire that he might be able, if it

were God's will, to officiate once more on the interesting occasion, and then hid his church farewell; though he was apprehensive that the weather or the state of his health would be the weather or the state of his health would be such, as to prevent him. But in this particular, divine providence was propifious to his wishes. The weather on that day was remarkably fine; and (to use his own words) "his spirits were enlivened, and strength seemed to be given him for the occasion." Having obtained his son, Rev. William A. Stearns of Cambridgeport, to perform the previous services the somewhile man about the close of the sermon, with thankful heart, yet with emaciated countenance and feelile step, entered the house of God; and there, having once more, according to his desire, ministered the memorials of Christ's dying love, and united with the church in singing a hymn, he took his final leave of them in the solemn affecting address, alluded to in the foregoing discourse. From that day he went no more abroad, being confined to his house, and most of the time to the room in which he died, till his death. perform the previous services, the venerable

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Ma. Tracy.—Having had the pleasure of visiting Dea, John Whitman of East Bridgewater, March 29, on his century birth day, and hearing the century sermon, delivered by Rev. Baalis Sanford on the occasion, I thought it

Baalis Sanford on the occasion, I thought it might be gratifying to his relatives and the public to read something on this subject.

Dea. Whitman in stature is rather more than common size, stout built, large features, Roman nose, tooks healthy and enjoys good health; his mental powers, which were well cultivated, scarcely seem to be impaired; he converses with fluency and ease, his memory correct, he is somewhat deaf, can see to read but little, though he has been a distinguished reader; he walks as well as most men at 75.

I had seated myself in the church, before he arrived. The choir were rehearsing their mu-

I had seated myself in the church, before he arrived. The choir were rehearsing their music. As Dea, Whitman entered the church and passed up the aisle, the choir performed the sentence, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." Nothing could have been better timed. It had a thrilling effect. All were conscious, that to no man could these words be better adapted. no man could these words be better adapted. Dea, W. was seated in a chair, elevated on the platform in front of the pulpit. He appeared calm and serene, grave and dignified—and seemed to appreciate the high honor of appearing in the courts of the Lord an hundred years old. The assembly was the largest ever witnessed there. The number of old men present was large. Intense interest seemed depicted in all countenances.

Rev. Mr. Sanford commenced the exercises by reading the 71st Psalm, 3d part—4 verses, "God of my childhood and my youth.

"God of my childhood and my youth, Thou guide of all my days-"

"God of my childhood and my youth,
Thou goide of all my days..."

It was sung by the choir in excellent taste.
Rev. Daniel Thomas, Abington, offered the
first prayer, and Rev. John Shaw the concluding prayer, through both which, though long,
Dea, Whitman stood erect.

The very appropriate 222d Select Hymn was
sung... Rev. Mr. Sanford preached the century
sermon; text, H. Tim. IV: 6. "For I am now
ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." Mr. S. remarked that this,
was the language of St. Paul, in the near prospect of death as a Christian martyr, &c.
I shall not attempt to give even a sketch of
the explanation and illustration of this very
able and deeply interesting sermon. Suffice it
to say, it was a plain and forcible exhibition of
divine truth suggested by the text. It was
heard with great interest, and seemed to make
a deep impression. Toward the close of the
sermon, Rev. Mr. S. said to the audience, "Before you is a rare spectacle. Dea. Whitman is fore you is a rare spectacle. Dea. Whitman is to-day 100 years old. We cannot learn, that any man in old Bridgewater has ever before arrived to this great age. We here witness a inore than ninety years ago, he converses with ease and intelligence on all subjects, especially upon the providences of God and his Word; by reason of deafness, the daughter and music have not their charms; yet, so perfect and unimpair-ed are his powers of body and mind, that it can be said of him, almost with the same propriety as is recorded of Moses, "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated."

"Den, W. has lived to a great age, he has

seen three generations come and pass off the stage of life, and now beholds the fourth. He has been the father of 14 children, 8 now living; 29 grand children, 22 great grand children—his descendants 65. Den. W. was blessed with Mr. Whitfield visited this region, he heard him gladly and believed in Christ; he made a public grading and heneven in Carist; he made a public profession of his faith, in the old church in East Bridgewater in 1766. He professed there the faith peculiar to the Pilgrim Fathers, to which he has ever since unwaveringly adhered. For 70 years he has honored the cause of Christ. For 30 years he sustained the office of a Deacon. He has always been a thorough temperance and the profession and profession when n; he protested against rum drinking when

man; he protested against rum drinking when no man presumed to raise his voice against it. He was an officer in the army of the Revolution.

"Dea. W. has kept a journal for several years, which breathes the spirit of a practical Christian. He has honored the cause of Christ and kept the faith. He now feels "rendy to be offered, and that the time of his departure is at hand." His zeal and constancy, in all the duties of family and public worship, are worthy of imitation." Rev. Mr. S. then turning to Dea. W. addressed him, "Venerable man, thou art highly exalted and blessed of the Lord, far above thy fellows! far above thy fellows!

Thou has felt the frosts of an 100 winters and Thou has relet the tross of an 100 summers and your early mates and youthful companions are silent in the dust! Many are the vicissitudes you have winessed, in the history of the church and the world! You have lived to see the preand the world! You have lived to see the present peculiar era, when light and knowledge shine with splendor. Their radiant beams rapidly gilding the dark nations of the earth, plainly indicating the approach of the latter day glory, and thy heart rejoices in the signs of the times. But thy almond blossoms and great age proclaim the sands of thy glass to be few, God has blessed you and granted the desire of your heart, to see this day and appear in the house of the Lord; and now we seem to hear you say, in the language of Simeon; "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace."

Mr. S. then pronounced a blessing upon him and sat down. The audience were much affected. Tears flowed profusely. Mr. S. read the following lines, which were sung by the choir with admirable taste and enchanting effect. Dea. Whitman stood while they were sung, and they seemed to breathe his spirit. The music in which they were chanted is called "Frederick."

"I would not life alway, I ask not to stay, Where storm after storm rises o'er the dark way;

The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here, Are enough for life's woes,—full enough for its ch I would not live alway; no, welcome the tomb. Since Jesus has lain there, I dread not its gloom; There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise,
To hail him in triumph descending the skies."

After the benediction the scene was closed by
the choir by the sentence, "Mark the perfect

I protend not to have given the exact language of the Rev. speaker, but as nearly as my recollection and minutes subserve. Nothing could exceed the sublimity of the whole scene. public exercises were well timed, ap-and very able—his discourse should be A Spectator.

Bridgewater, April 1, 1835.

METHODISTS AND SLAVES. The Christian Advocate, after quoting with approbation a considerable part of the Exposition of the "American Union," adds the following remarks:-

It will certainly be cheering to those who have embarked in this cause, to know that the M. E. Church has ever been mindful of the condition of the colored race, both in our own and other countries; and as a proof of the success of her benevolent efforts to convey to them the of the Gospel salvation, we present and upward in these United States of the Gospel salvation who are in the communion of this church; and also the several missions in the southern states, established for the special benefit of the slave population. It is, moreover, gratifying to know that the salutary effects of these missions on the hearts and conduct of these slaves are such as to secure the confidence and hearty co-operation of many of the planters, who patronize and aid the missionaries in their work. And who will save that the securities of these needs thus will say that the condition of these people, thus improved, will not be more favorable to freedom, improved, will not be more favorable to freedom, should the time ever arrive for them to receive that boon, than it now is with all its load of ignorance and sin! To every well directed effort, therefore, to meliorate the condition of the slave, to elevate him to the rank of a rational and responsible being, we most heartily wish success.

REVIVALS.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—The revival in College, and in the village, is advancing we trust. Several of the students and some in the village hope that they have passed from death to life. The appearances are such that Christians there are greatly encouraged in the prospect of a powerful work. Let the church not forget to pray for the College: the united prayer of Christians is evidently answered in this revival and also in the revival at Yale College. The God who has heard, will still continue to hear prayer. Think of the wants of a world, and come to this duty as if immense consequences would to this duty as if immense consequences would be the result. [N. H. Obs.

CROYDEN has been highly blessed. No revival of great power had been enjoyed there for 25 years until within a few weeks past. We expect before long to be able to give more particular intelligence. ticular intelligence. A protracted meeting was held there from the 5th to the 20th of March.

[ib. CLAREMONT and MERIDEN are also men CLAREMONY and MERIDEN are also mentioned as places, which enjoy a refreshing from the Lord. It does appear as if this year was to be a year of the right hand of the most high. Let all Christians inquire what they can and ought to do, for the rescue of their beloved friends and fellow men from the bondage of sin and death

For the Boston Recorder. MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Meeting of the Mass. Sabbath
School Society comes the last week in May.

At that meeting a full account of the Schools
connected with this Society will be expected; connected with this Society will be expected; and such an account is exceedingly desirable. But it cannot be given, unless returns from the auxiliaries and schools are made, and made immediately. No reports have yet been received from the Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Worcester, Harmony, South Middleses, (if it yet exists), Old Colony, and Essex North Sabbath School Societies; very few have been received from the Tanuton and vicinity, Lowell and vicinity, and the Brookfield and vicinity Sabbath School Societies; and only some 50 from Barnstable. Duke and Norfolk control. d vicinity, and the Brookfield and vicinity Sab-th School Societies; and only some 30 from rustable, Duke and Norfolk counties and all the other towns not organized into district so-

The Secretaries of Auxiliaries are respectfuland earnestly requested to forward their re-orts without any delay. All schools not con-octed with anxiliaries, are also requested to furnish the subscribers (immediately and free of expense if possible) with answers to the fol-

lowing questions.

1. How many teachers, including superintendent, in your school or schools?

2. How many scholars, including the members of such Bible and Infant Classes, as are

nected with the Sabbath school? 3. How many scholars over 14 years of age

4. How many teachers have made a profession of religion, or become hopefully pious during the year?

5. How many scholars have made a profession. ion, or &c.

6. How many volumes in the library? How many from your school have enter-ne ministry, or are preparing for it? Is your school continued through the win-

Do you hold stated teachers' me

10. Do you take up collections in your school, for benevolent objects?

11. Do you observe the Sabbath School Concert, on the second Monday evening of each

12. How many Juvenile Benevolent Associa-

N. B.—Please mention definitely, the number of schools you report,—the lown or parish where the school is located, and the superintendent.

Any interesting facts connected with your Any interesting facts connected with your school,—any account of your Pastor's labors among the children, or for the general improvement of the school,—any hints or suggestions in relation to the subject of Sabbath school instruction,—or any information respecting the beneficial influence of the Society's Publications, will be thankfully received. Ass Bellard, will be thankfully received. Ass Bellard, Beston. April 17, 1835.

For the Boston Recorder.
TRACT ON THE DOCTRINES OF GRACE. The Committee appointed to examine manuscripts for a Promium Tract on "The Doctrines of Grace, and the Technical Terms of Religion," report; That they have received and examined eight manuscripts, e of them of great merit, in many respect se to the Committee that a failure in all

some of them of great merit, in many respects; but it seems to the Committee that a failure in all of them of a definite conception of the object proposed to be answered by the contemplated Tract, makes it inexpedient to award the premium to any one of them. The Committee have advised the individual who proposed the premium, to extend the time for receiving manuscripts to the 1st of January, 1536,—and to raise the sum proposed to one hundred and fifty dollars; which he has consented to do.

The following list of terms will show the nature of the Tract wished for by the person who offers the premium, which it is desired may consist of definitions, brief and comprehensive, of these and similar expressions, connected with the subject of religion. The writer will not be expected to enter into any abstrase discussions, as for instance, of the origin of of sin, of the consistency between divine and human agency, but to give a plain and practical definition of each term by itself; not however to the exclusion of sainable illustrations. The terms that follow are some that suggest themselves to the minds of the Committee, and are given as a specimen of others. God; Trinity; Father; Son; Holy Ghost; Purposes of God; Primitye state of man; Law ef God; Apostasy; Depravity; Atonoment; Redemption; Regeneration;

some system, and be extended to as great a length as the writer sees fit, avoiding repetition and tedious minuteness. It is believed, that there are many who would be pleased with the opportunity now afforded to attempt in this manner to convey to the minds of others, the meaning of many of the floating and vague terms of religious doctrine and practice.—The manuscripts should be in the form of letter sheet, and written in a fair hand. They may be sent to Rev. William A. Hallock, Tract House, New York, or to Rev. Seth Blies. Tract Depository. Basion. The Rev. Seth Bliss, Tract Depository, Boston. The Committee engage to report with all possible despatch, consistent with the labor that may fall upon them.

DANIEL DANA,
WILLIAM COGSWELL,
NEHEMIAH ADAMS,
of Religious papers are requested to give

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, April 24, 1835.

SLAVERY .--- We have already stated some SLAVERY.—We have already stated some reasons why we considered it our duty to discuss the subject of Slavery. Although it has been discussed in political papers, it has never, so far as we know been calmly considered in any of our religious papers in the South. Hence our Northern brethren seem to be under Hence our Northern brethren seem to be under the impression, that slavery is admitted by the religious community in the South to be a sin, but one which it is not yet prudent to oppose. Many are opposed to what they are pleased to term the agitation of this subject as unseasona-ble. Whether we will or not, the subject is daily becoming more and more agitated in the North. A society styled the 'Americas Union FOR THE RELIEF AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED RACE' has been formed, the object of COLORED RACE has been formed, the object of which evidently is to unite the Colonization and Abolition societies. Among other subjects proposed for the investigation of the society are, 'Slavery and the Slave Trade' and the 'Abolition of Slavery.' Under these heads every thing connected with them, are to be made the subjects of investigation. The time them has come, when the entire voice of the South ought to be known on this subject. And especially is important, that the sentiments of our Southit important, that the sentiments of our South-ern churches should be distinctly understood by ern churches should be distinctly understood by our Northern brethren. How far we shall speak the sentiments of either the religious community or of politicians, we shall leave others to determine.—'The Boston Recorder says we have taken ground on this subject entirely new to the religious press; and publishes our remarks as a "phenomenon." He may add our brother of the "Southern Baptist" to the same list.

We intend to pursue our own course, and to follow truth wherever it may lead us. Either

We intend to pursue our own course, and to follow truth wherever it may lead us. Either we or our Northern brethren are greatly mistaken on the subject of Slavery; for we are the poles apart. If the opinions of our Northern brethren be correct, if slavery be not only an area to the property of the provided of the property of the provided of the pro evil, but a crime of such magnitude as they represent it to be, then indeed every Christian in resent it to be, then indeed every Christian in the South is bound to set his face against slave-ry, and to come forth, openly and honestly, as the advocate of emancipation. If slavery is to be ranked with gambling, intemperance, and such like crimes, then indeed the conduct of Christians in the South is not less wicked than Christians in the South is not less wicked than offensive in the sight of God. If, on the contrary, our Northern brethren are mistaken, then their conduct is wicked in proportion to the evil consequences which have resulted, and may result from it. As ignorance will not justify criminal conduct, the investigation of this subject is one, which the Christian is compelled to make.

The Editor of the Boston Recorder has seen fit to state that we had undertaken to prove that slavery is right. We object to any such statement, for reasons that will be given. We may however, undertake to prove that emancipation is wrong, and leave the Editor of the Recorder, to make what inference he pleases. We shall undertake in the present number to expose some of the wild and extravagant notions which many seem to be entertain respecting liberty. The substance of these is contained in that "rhetorical flourish of Mr. Jefferson, in which The substance of these is contained in that "rhetorical flourish of Mr. JEFFERSON, in which he says," We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Upon this proposition, false as it is, rest the wild theories of liberty, held by so many. And we are told that men are not only born equal, but free. The very reverse of this is true. Scarcely are any two men born equal in any respect; and none are born free. Nor can we comprehend what is meant by a child's possessing at birth, the inalienable rights "of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." If by "life" is meant simply breathing, then all other creatures possess this "inalienable right" to breathe. If by it be meant the right to control the mode of life, it is false. Children neither can, nor have a right to control their mode of life. In what consists the liberty of a young child?—what a right to control their mode of the. In what consists the liberty of a young child?—what that liberty with which it is lorn? Is it the glorious liberty of keeping its eyes shut, and of being bound up in swadlings? We may further ask, in what consists the "inalienable right" to "the pursuit of happiness?" Does it an that every one may pursue happiness it his own way without reference to the circum-stances in which he is placed, or any regard to the happiness of others? Men are born un-equal in their physical and mental capacities. They are born in different conditions, and un-der different circumstances—all these are as der different circumstances—all these are as various throughout their lives as at their births. There is inequality and diversity in every thing that effects either their characters or constitutions. Their rights vary with their characters and conditions. Children are entitled to different rights, according to their age and station. Neither women nor children are entitled to all the privileges of a regular citizen. They are not entitled to any voice in the body politic, to any offices or honors of State—nor any privileges. not entitled to any voice in the body politic, to any offices or honors of State—nor any privileges or immunities particularly connected with these. Many men have no voice in the body politic. A large proportion only have nominally a voice in their own govertment.—Every regular citizen is not equally entitled to offices or honors of State. The number is, ever has been, and ever will be few, who have the chief management and government of the concerns of a nation. From the endless diversity in the circumstances, the characters, and conditions of men, arise the the characters, and conditions of men, arise the various pursuits, and employments in society, so essential to human happiness. Some me

plan and others execute—some command and others obey—some live by the labors of the mind, and others by that of the body. This state of things is necessary, not only to the happiness, but the very existence of society.

Order is heaven's first law, and this confessed, ome are, and must be, greater than the rest Some are, and must be, greater than the rest."

This diversity, then, of circumstances, character, and conditions among mankind, is a part of the moral government of God. Although the grades of human beings are infinitely various, yet individuals have generally been reduced to two or three classes in society. In all ages and countries two of these have been most prominent and distinctly marked by the relations which they sustain to each other. These have been masters and either servants or have been masters and either servants or slaves according to the particular system of servitude. The system of servitude then, resulting necessarily from the diversity of human beings, growing as it does out of the very nature of things, is a part of the moral government of God. Professor Dzw has given us a lengthy, historical detail of the origin and progress of

Conviction; Conversion; Repentance; Pardon; Faith; Justification; Humility; Spiritanl-mindedness; Sanctification; Meckaness; Poverty of Spirit; Charity; Sanctification; Perseverance of Saintis; Prayer; Church; Baptism; Lord's Supper; Millennium; &c. &c. &c. The subjects will be arranged of course, according to some system, and be extended to as great a length as the writer sees fit, avoiding repetition and tedious the writer sees fit, avoiding repetition and tedious in the writer sees fit, avoiding repetition and tedious in the nature of things. The fact that any system of servitude has its origin in the nature of things. learned author, is defective. It is, however, complete when we go a step farther back, and show that a system of servitude has its origin in the nature of things. The fact that any system of government has always existed, will not justify its continuation. But the fact, that it necessarily results from the order of things established by the Creator, justifies its continued existence. That servitude is such a system we shall endeavor to establish in the course of this discussion. [Southern Ch. Herald. This reasoning we think conquestive proves

This reasoning, we think, conclusively proves that there should be a division of labor among men; each serving the others, by laboring it the employment for which he is best qualified; for example, that John should serve James, as a boot-black; and that James, in return, should serve John in the capacity of a constable, running at John's bidding to collect his debts. But how it touches the question of one man's right o sell another, we do not perceive.

We grant that "men are born unequal in heir physical and mental capacities,"-some black men being superior in both respects to ome white men, and the contrary; but certainly, this does not give the black man a right to sell the white man. No one can suppose that it does, except on the principle that "might makes right "-a principle which would justify all slaves in changing places with their masters by force, whenever they can; nay, more-would justify every pirate in plundering every vessel that he can.

We grant, too, that in the sense in which the Herald uses the word "free," " none are born free." What is more, we will maintain that, in this sense, no one has any right to be free, till he has become fit for freedom. They must first be educated—if not in the knowledge of books, yet in the knowledge of truths, so that they can be safely trusted with the privileges of freemen. And we ask, why has not one as good a right to all needful means and opportunities of doing this, as another? We are not speaking of diplomas and doctorates, which all o not need, but of that training, which every one needs, in order to be a safe member of society And we ask, why one has not as good a right to t as another. How can it be proved, that this training, which all need, ought to be enjoyed by a few only? If a few only are to be educated, ow are they to be selected? On the ground of 'hereditary right?" This argument, if good, would prove the "divine right of kings," in its fullest extent; for, according to it, the sons of sings only have a right to be taught how to rule. and then, in virtue of their education, have an exclusive right to govern, -none but themselves being fit. Are the few who have a right to be ome fit for freedom known by their color? Where is the proof that color has any thing to do with the right of the case? If it has, what color is a proof of the right? and why?

" None are born free." True. But wherefore have some any better right to become free, than others? What right have some of those who are not "born free," to a monopoly of the means of becoming fit for freedom? If they do not use those means so as to become fit, what right have they to be free? And if others use them so as to become equally fit, why have they not an equal right to be free?

We hope the Editor of the Herald will be able to see the point at issue, and will meet it directly. Let him show, by what rightful authority, such a distinction is made among those none" of whom " are born free." Has the present generation the right to consign their posterity, or any part of their posterity, to a perpetual unfitness for freedom? Had the paents of the Editor of the Herald any right to pronounce such a doom on him? Had their neighbors? Had any body? If not on him, by

what right might they pronounce it on others! There are other points in his article, to which we by no means assent: but we invite attention to these at present, for the sake of distinctness.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

arnival in Paris, -- masquerades -- "danse-infernal" -- na tional guard. Lent, -- religious exercises -- indulgences -relice, the "true cross"-preaching on the evidences

of Christianity. French Church. Paris, March 7, 1835. Last Tuesday closed he wild scenes of the carnival at Paris. months have been spent by a numerous portion of the population in riving and wantonness, at balls, masquerades and theatres, and on a sudoans, masquerages and theatres, and on a sud-den every thing returns to comparative quiet. On Sunday I counted on a wall, forty six ad-vertisements of masked halls, and theatrical representations to be given that evening, and about as many were given on Tuesday. There must be added to these a host of petty balls and must be added to these a host of petty balls and other places of vile amusement, both within the city, and outside the walls. These balls are said to have been more numerous and better attended than on any former year. They are given at all the principal theatres, seldon commence before midnight, and finish by six or seven in the morning. Occasionally even they keep till nine. Those who finish their hall by a breakfast at a restaurant, as is very common, of course protract the scene. The persons who go to these balls, may be classified. persons who go to these balls, may be classified being the public women, about two thousand as being the public women, about two mousands men, mistresses and intriguants, and a few rerespectable citizens. The rest, who are full numerous enough to make up what would otherwise be a great deficiency in numbers, and of course in the profits of the managers, are of course in the profits of the managers, are strangers who go two or three times each, to see what a masked ball is—men who would be ashamed to say that they patronised such scenes, but who cannot resist curiosity.

We once were vigorously assailed in Ameri-ca by certain tempters, who wished to introduce

this scourge of morals into America. There are, however, few men in America who have had a chance to become sufficiently dissipated, to be able to witness without inward shame, the exhibitions publicly made on the floors of the exhibitions publicly made on the moors of the most fishionable theatres during a masked ball. I can hardly credit that any American could return from Paris and propose a masked tall at home, and still call himself in any sense a Christian, or a moralist, or a patriot. I cannot venture to write to you what all who have been all methods place. One told methods has he tell me takes place. One told me that as he saw some hundreds galloping around a hall in all rapid confusion, he could think of nothing-else but a "race tollestruction." They are in deed the orgies of the prince of darkness established on earth. There is hardly any thing that is licentious, low, flithy, that has not taken place this winter at a masked ball. It is true there is a far off limit, where the toleration of the police ceases: and accordingly at the different theatres, at one time numbers of men, at another, of women, are forced out for having transgressed a certain standard. It would pertell me takes place. One told me that as he

fication of the occasion, at some of the balls the worren are required to wear masks, and the men forbidden. Another attraction is, a ticket in a lottery to every one who takes a ticket for the ball. One theatre expended ten thousand dollars for paintings, piano, etc. to be disposed of in this way. Another manager invented a strategem of offering "a young girl in a lotte-later than the last three weeks have done more harm to the Temperance cause, than all the good the efforts of its friends have been able to accomplish since the last dreve done more harm to the Temperance cause, than all the good the efforts of its friends have been able to accomplish since the last three weeks have done more harm to the Temperance cause, than all the good the efforts of its friends have been able to accomplish since the last objection. And what adds to the dark coloring of the picture is, the fact that members of the church of England clergy have been the most active agents in promotion to the Temperance cause, than all the good the efforts of its friends have been able to accomplish since the last objection. And what adds to the dark coloring of the picture is, the fact that members of the cause, than all the good the efforts of its friends have been able to accomplish since the last objection. And what adds to the dark coloring of the picture is, the fact that members of the cause, than all the good the efforts of its friends have been able to accomplish since the last three weeks have done more harm to the Temperance cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the efforts of the cause, than all the good the eff men forbidden. Another attraction is, a ticket in a lottery to every one who takes a ticket for the ball. One theatre expended ten thousand dollars for paintings, piano, etc. to be disposed of in this way. Another manager invented a stratagem of offering "a young girl in a lottery." Although this was but a painting, yet if society continues in the same direction as at present, this will be but an introduction to the offer of a real danser in lottery. The most oppopriate advertisement I have seen, was of a new "danse-infernal" composed for the occa-

'danse-infernal' composed for the occa-One editor draws a parallel between the sion. One editor draws a paranet personal ball of masks, and the Exchange, and thinks that it is a pity that if the women can't be permitted to gamble there for money with the men, they may not be permitted to intrigue for money

nd a husband at a masked ball.
The last Tuesday of Carnaval, called the
Tuesday of fatness," because forsooth a few
riests and others are about to deny themselver
o delicacies but meat, attracted probably 300, priests and others are about to deny themselves no delicacies but meat, attracted probably 300, 000 people upon the great street of the city—where were formerly the walls. Folly could not be better personified, than by those who represented themselves as bears, tigers, ourangoutangs, sickness, death and the devil. With the nid of some thousands of foot and mounted soldiers, the year concurse of specializers and oldiers, the vast concourse of spectators an the thousands of masques were kept in suitable order. (And this is the grand secret to keep order. (And this is the grand secret to keep down mobs—to have an army of 400,000 men, and keep every one in subjection. Then ne murmurings will break out into riot, till they break out into revolution.) These revellers who appear thus disguised, do not quit their masks till the next day—about noon. The night they spend howling through the city, or in dancing—and finally the lowest and the most dissipated may be found still dancing and eating at ten and eleven o'clock in the morning outside of the city. And there you may see the truth of the saying, of the universal temperance of wine countries!

e truth of the saying, or the same nee of wine countries? Of course I have not attempted to describe be seenes of the Carnival in general, but only seenes of the Carnival in general, but only mention such features as might reflect the mention such features as might reflect the oral character of these carousals. The laws derate them, as is evident from the fact that ublic advertisements are put up, confining the issipation to certain houses, forbidding indent conduct or words on the occasion in the treets, etc. The Carlist papers complain that has never been put in force.
The close of the carnival introduces us to

The close of the carnival introduces us to Lent. At mid lent, hy long usage, dispensation is considered granted to have one day of feasting and dancing, when the balls commence again.—The churches however, during all lent have some service almost every day. Sometimes it is for a sermon, sometimes for a conference, or for a mass. The conference is a familiar exposition of some ceremony of the church, or upon some doctrine. At this time especially the conference is upon some topic specially the conference is upon some topic lative to the last sufferings of our Saviour, he meaning of his last words, of his five vounds, the adoration of the cross. To those who attend the exercises in honor of the pas-ion of Jesus Christ and of the compassion of the virgin, a plenary indulgence is granted. The Address of the Archbishop to the churches on this occasion, replete with pious thoughts that are neutralized by their textual connection, is earnest in its solicitations to the faithful, to accept of the includgence offered by Leo XII. those of the "truly penitent" and "contrite f heart" who shall add on this occasion to of heart" who shall add on this occasion to their ordinary prayers, a certain additional number of a peculiar character. The length of this indulgence extends to no more than 300 days. Those who will attend and say prayers once during Lent at the Cathedral, are assured that by the power of the Pope, peculiar favors and privileges have been attached to the ceremony. The indulgences granted to the living faithful, he adds, can be applied "by way of suffrage" for the benefit of the souls of those in purgatory.—Another portion of this Address informs Another portion of this Address informs il those of the clergy of Paris who have not a piece of the true cross, that they can obtain a piece by addressing a letter to his Secretary. In the church St. Germain, there is shown not only a piece of the cross, but a large portion of the crown of thorns. Lest there should arise any doubts in the minds of the skeptical as to the identity of the pieces of wood exhibited with the true cross, the title of a book is given at the bottom, in which one may see the fulness of the evidence that exists to prove the genuineess of this and all the other numerous relics be

nging to the Cathedral.
This year and for two or three years past This year and for two or three years past, there has been preached by the Archbishop and the principal curates a series of sermons on the evidences for the fundamental truths of religion. The immense centre of the church is reserved for men, and heretofore they have been well attended. This is one of the forms of activity in which the Roman church is addressing itself to the people. But their sermons on the evidences miss the end nimed at. They rely so much on authorities and traditions, and ion all nuch on authorities and traditions, and join all the errors of the church to the measure

The "French Church" have likewise published their mode of celebrating the solemn season of Lent. A sermon every day. Sacra-ment Fridays, and no one is obliged to confess before receiving it. They will marry during lent as at other times. They make no demands in money for their services at marriages, bap-tisms or interments. The list of subjects for the sermons and conferences is singularly mis-cellaneous, viz: duelling, confession, revenge, infullibility, celibacy, bulls, drunkenness etc. The Romanists have some reason to call their chief pricst, "the pitiful Luther."

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND.

Elections and Temperance—Methodist politics.

Jan. 28th, 1855.—The Tory landfords have compelled their tenants to vote as they pleased, on pain of being deprived of their farms if they did otherwise. The freemen in the old corrupt did otherwise. The freemen in the old corrupt boroughs have been drugged with andent spirits and bribed with gold, and as these worther and bribed with gold, and as these worthlow men are numerous in the large corporate towns and even in some of the small ones, these unconstitutional methods have succeeded. It is in this way that they have gained their object in Liverpool, Bristol, Holl and lesser towns. The voters among the householders would have elected Reformers, had they not been swamped by drunken and debased freemen. Hence, in all the large towns where there were no freemen, or where the population was too large to be materially affected by them, liberal men have been returned as members to Parliament. The been returned as members to Parliament. The metropolitan cities of England, Scotland and Ireland have elected Reformers. Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Glasgow and every Burgh in Scotland have chosen Reformers. The voice of the people, where it could be freely ex-pressed, has decided against the present Minis-try. They know this, and no doubt feel it to a certain extent, but it does not appear to have led them to alter their intention of ruling over an unwilling people. One of the most painful views which can be taken of the transactions of views which can be taken of the transactions of the last three months, is the immorality that has been produced. It may be difficult to say on whose shoulders the blame, morally considered, should rest, for expelling the late Ministers, at a time when the country was in perfect tranquility and in a state of unexampled prosperity as to all commercial and financial concerns; for dissolving Parliament and throwing the country into a state of excitement, at the election of a new one. Guilt—awful galt rests somewhere. The flood-gates of sice were widely opened during the elections, and it is asserted, that I dare not believe it, that even the gold of foreign despots has found its way to England to assist the cause of bad government.

naren or England clergy have been the most ctive agents in promoting the corrupt practices f the Tories.

It is also to be regretted that the Methodists the saiso to be regretted that the Methodisch have, in too many cases, been time servers, and thrown their weight into the Tory scale. It can be safely asserted that that body has never advocated those liberal measures, which our country and the state of society required. Their country and the state of society required. Their leading men are indeed the opposers of Reform, and tanethy submit to grievances which they feel as much as other bodies of Dissenters. They have just established a newspaper called "The Watchman," the object of which is evidently to prop up as far as they can the present ministry. Your readers will perceive what fearful odds the friends of civil and religious liberty have to contend with. I do believe that among the thinking and more intelligent lay Methodists, a better view of things is making its way, and that they are beginning to be disits way, and that they are beginning to be dis-gusted with the despotism exercised over their property and rights by the conference. There exists at this time among that people a state of things very undesirable—a struggle for power on the one hand, and a struggle for rights and iberties on the other. If the former party should not give way, I should not wonder to see the whole system which that extraordinary man, John Wesley, put together so politically, broken into a thousand pieces. As in your land, the Methodists have done much for the dark places of this country; and it is therefore with regret that one sees the operation of principle them, unfriendly to religion or liberty.

TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Sentinel states that in Spain, the whole opulation is 13,900,000; and that 537,394 young persons and children, in that country, are reeiving education. That is, about one person in 25 is at school. In Protestant countries, the proportion of those at school is from three to five times as great. The Sentinel asks concerning Spain, " Does this look like ignorance?" We answer, yes; it looks like keeping the great mass of the people in ignorance, and educating just enough to be masters over them. Of tho receiving education in Spain, are 368,149 boys,

and 119,202 girls; more than three times as many boys as girls. This looks like keeping females in ignorance. The church of Rome has done what she pleased about education in Spain. Her conduct there shows her true character She wishes to educate, in her own way, enough to govern the country according to her liking. and leave the rest uneducated. They act on the same principle in this country. They expend thousands, in building splendid schools for the children of rich Protestants, who do not need their help, while they leave the poor of their own church to get an education as they can or grow up in ignorance. How is it in Boston? Do they furnish you with such schools as you need? They have money enough to do it, no doubt. If they neglect it, as I fear they do, they deserve to be made to do penance.

This doing penance needs to be explained Some have done it, by wearing hair shirts; some by an iron girdle, with sharp points in it, round the body; some, by walking with peas in their shoes; some, by sleeping with bars of iron or wood across their beds, under them; some, by whipping themselves; some, by going without food; some, by going without sleep; some, by prostrating themselves on the floor, or on the ground; some, by going round a spring, or pond, or up stairs, on their knees; and others, in other ways. Now, the Bible says not one word in favor of all this.

Your translation of the Bible, Mat. III: 2 and some other places, reads, " Do penance. This is meant to be a literal translation from the Latin, " Agite poenitentiam." But the Latin word, poenitentia, does not mean terturing the body. It means, sorrow for your sins. In the original Greek, it is neraposite, which means, repent. The Greek and English are right; and so is the Latin, when rightly understood. They all mean, the same thing, - repent. or exercise repentance. Your translation is right too, if you will understand penance to mean just what the Latin, poenitentia, does. Rightly unlerstood, repentance, penitence, penance, are all the same thing, and must be performed with the mind, and not with the body. If your priests deny this, you may depend upon it, it want of learning, or want of honesty.

Some of your priests will tell you, that doing penance, by putting your body in pain, will be f no use, unless you really repent of your sins. In this they are right. They ought to tell you, also, that if you do really repent, you have no need of any bodily penance; for God will par- ses. And who will deny that don your sins without it. They ought to tell you, that Christ has suffered for your sins, on purpose to render your suffering unnecessary; that "by his stripes," and not by our own, " we are healed."

When priests say, as some them have said that God will not pardon your sins, unless you make satisfaction for them by inflicting pain upon your bodies, they slander God; they deny that he is so merciful, as he really is; they persuade you to think worse of God than you ought. Do not believe them, when they talk thus; but believe that God will, for Christ's sake, freely pardon the sins of all who truly repent. Have that confidence in God; and do that honor to Christ. Do not suspect that the sufferings of Christ are not sufficient, nor think of offering your taken on Christian principles. Christ. Do not suspect that the sufferings of own to God, to make up the deficiency. your soul whelly to the mercy of your God and Saviour. Do this, and you will love them mor than you could, if you believed otherwise concerning them. Do this, and you will ave Christ so that you will faithfully endervor to do his will. Your Friend, The EDITOR. Your Friend,

P. S. Those who to not understand Greek and Latin, need not be discouraged by finding a few words of them in this letter. I hope they will still be able to understand the greater part

EMANCIPATION-STANDING ARMIES.

The remarks of the Vt. Chronicle, on our last page, concerning emancipation in the West Indies, are important. There is one point, however, which we think has not received the attention it deserves. The emancipating power in the British Empire has at its command, a naval and military force, sufficient to grush-to exterminate, if need be, the whole population of the West India Islands in a few days. All parties know it; and they know that it will be used,

just so far as shall be found know that they must beh be shot; and we

better principle of action behavior Is it best to take the same of ted States? No doubt, if ing sal emancipation were to take ing army of 100,000 men, for century, would be able to ke might be raised and employed ment, or the several st number from their militia, number would be sufficient; be to have enough. We dislike this it looks too strongly towards but if it is the best way, we w bearing our part of the expense We do not say that such

necessary, if the slaves in were all to be emancipate say, that the success of the West Indies, with an army, w dence that it would be

EDUCATION OF COLORED TO

It has been stated in many n that a law has recently been er Carolina, forbidding the education People. We have evidence, which us conclusive, that no such law a istence is unequivocally denied. most upright and intelligent men whose situation renders it peculi that he should not have correct this subject. Will some of the published this story, explain its A letter from Charleston, S. C.

copied from the Commercial Adv N. Y. Evangelist, mentions a vis and 31st of March, to a school established and sustained by an people of color." The writer s continuance; but does not state Was there a mistake? Was it Sour that passed such a law? Or w story a fabrication !

KENTUCKY. An Anti Slavery so nembers, has been formed in Kenneky Birney is one of its Vice Presslens guage indicates a temper that will One error we must notice. Their says, " Slavery deprives its victors ilege of serving God according to the conscience." This is not not do this. It only gives the n do it, it he is bad enough. That ma are bad enough, is a lamentable f are some who are not guilty of There are some slaves who actus ' privilege," and will continue t their masters change their minds.

We ask, can any body desire a sive argument against slavery, that truth on this point, as we have st the truth is unanswerable, we hate force weakened by overstating it.

We advise the Editor of the N. I st, henceforth, to abjure grave argume y, and addict himself to wit. He an Improving the Races of Men," is by best written production of his pen, the everseen. Its distortions of facts are greater than is usual in professed of The two and a half columns of joke ; well, on the whole, notwithstanding of all attempts to do away prejud Colored People, and his close all efforts for improving any part of the race, on the ground that we ought improvement of the whole. Sub ad lictions would spoil serious argumen unny piece, like that before us, the " We should never judge of

art, by its defects." Most opportunely, a letter just bles us to return, in part, Mr. Leba We subjoin only the first paragraph ing the

" SUCCESSION OF NEW MEU " Before reading Mr. Finney's se N. Y. Evangelist, of the 7th inst. self possessed of the gift of their subject of new measures. "But at hold bimself from speaking?" To must cap the climax. His argument anxious seats, from white wigs, short pitch-pipes, and other new me moting revivals of religion in past were the means of the souls, and of elevating the c

ican revivate in their day? secution did the new mea had the moral courage to our churches! These wigimportant links in the "suc ures" -- have had their day, -tl abused authors, -and are now suc anxious seat." PEACE.

On this subject, we are rather unsettled. W tremendous evil. It is refectly clear that, a that rule absolutely without e

We invite the attention this subject; such corresp can and will grapple with the the question. following points:

1. The conduct of Abraham Lot, without a special co the approbation of his co which seems to be implied

2. The repeated p raclites, of success in war dience. How could this the case of polygamy, which not approved, parallel? Del ltitude of wives, as a

3. The case of David David any special command not his conduct approved!

4. Heb. X1: 32-34. "Who subdued kingdoms,-waxed va &c. Does not this teach us,

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cient worthies went to ian? Could it be sa hat David, " through fait

re adequate to the task, wo wer them. We think t and some others growing o al importance in thi THE WINE QUEST! have long heard stories ab ninisters, and deacons, the hindrance thence aris

emperance. We have beli ler; but such statements c obliged to doubt whether trable. Still, we doubt with at wine drinking would be conscience is such that he edge against distilled spirits knows to be a drugged spirits and water, under will any pledge whatever ound, or some hole by through, any pledge that If there is any way of t inconsistency, we show invite those who, ardent spirits, still drink o inform the public, three thy they do it? If they are consciences which a plant be glad. If they say no

defending their practice. FRENCH BRANDY. London paper contains a

have reason to suspect !

esemble those who drink

nencing-its's Patent French Distill ng entered upon the seventh yes cation of their business, as Man at French Distilled Brandy, J. cipal recommendation of 1 the advertisement, is the f at be especially remarked, t ndy from rye whiskey to briskey, when they "slake the

B. Botts & Co. especially as an "auxiliary" " to the

NEW PUBLICATIO Dr. Cogswell is about to

Series of Letters on Moral ce and high Attainments an Ministry. Such a work is r. Cogswell's official services him to furnish a book on this

erts, Cornelius, and Wisner. etion, by S. H. Cox, D. D. Ne od Goeld, 1835. pp. 143. Sketch of Evarta is written by melius is from the Quarterly Ro mer, by Dr. Cox. They are inte "sketches," and will not super is their publications, but in this done better, or nothing.

ice to a Brother on Practical subje-mary. N. York, Taylor & Gould, letters " were commence ning some of the simple trut aind of a younger brother,

the Education of Children, while of Parents or Guardians. By John the Ellington School. New York \$35, pp. 190.

s35. pp. 190.

teemmendation.—I have had as mining, in part, a work of Mr. Joh sation of youth. From this examit long acquaintance with Mr. Hall, of his practical good sense as ecoss family, I should, as a father are a copy of his work for my ow said I have a very reason to believe the fally appreciated by an in T. H. G. from a partial avancination of the

ame opinion. The author ome fashionable opinions, and,

WABASH COLLEGE, IND meeting of gentlemen held at the set Education Society, April 1, Esq. was chosen chairman, a ting was opened with pra-

Mr. Hovey, agent for the W rome statements with respect to it decation in Indiana, and in partic Necollege. Questions were projective, and answered by Mr. How sident or addressed by the Rev. De. Jasks, Revilege, the Rev. Dr. the the following sp. Ellis and the pted. Resolved, That in the ju-the Wabash College ought to recommend it to the patronage of sing and religion.

erest in the meeting, and co a relative to the general subj est, as we suppose would

Retored, That an adjourned mee
NDAY EVENING next, at 7
spel of the Old South Church.
JOHN TAPPAN
JOSEPH TRACE journed meeting, pursuant to was held on Monday evening made, and af tements were made, and aft gentlemen, the resolution of approving the Wabash Colle opening a liberal subscription

ng Ladies' Fair at Dorche young Misses belonging to the Dorchester and others in the a Fair at the Cottage of Miss I e, on the first day of May. evoted to the education of ips some purchasers of fanc City may visit that pleasant

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Vice President

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April 24, 1835. porthies went to battle is fitting Could it be said, in the same David, "through faith," took many on behave the b these questions as unan-

me course in our honest wish, that those to the task, would fairly meet to take place. We think that these quese others growing out of them, are aportance in this discussion. night fu

THE WINE QUESTION. glong heard stories about temperance

dets, and deacons, drinking wine; ance thence arising to the cause We have believed, and still he greater part of this talk is mere uch statements come to us, that d to doubt whether some are not Still, we doubt whether a pledge frinking would be of any use. If cience is such that he can get round st distilled spirits, so as to drink s to be a drugged compound of water, under the name of dedge whatever hold him? Will h such a conscience find some some hole by which to worm any pledge that can be formed? wish to be severe in our judgehere is any way of explaining this teney, we should like to know those who, though pledged still drink what is called the public, through our colices which a pledge can hold,

> FRENCH BRANDY. ondon paper contains an advertisen

fending their practice.

If they say nothing, the pub-

ason to suspect that they some-

ble those who drink another article

upon the seventh year of successful heir business, as Manufactures of the Distilled Brandy, J. T. BETTS and

recommendation of this brandy, men sement, is the following:especially remarked, that it is uniform-the finest Corn Spirit, to the entire ex-e most objectionable spirit, Potatoe

ves its victims of according to the di from rye whiskey to brandy from potawhen they " slake their thirst with a gives the master me draught," will govern themselves accordgh. That m mentable fact

as an " auxiliary" " to the maker of British

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STUDENT'S ASSISTANT .- We learn that Dr. Cogswell is about to publish a book to

eries of Letters on Moral Duties, Religious nce and high Attainments in Holiness in the Ministry. Such a work is needed, and we Cogswell's official services must have preto furnish a book on this subject that will

Comelius, and Wisner. With an Introad. 1835. pp. 143.

of Evarts is written by Dr. Spring. That in a from the Quarterly Register. That of by Dr. Cox. They are interesting; but are es," and will not supersede well written Messre Taylor and Gould usually do publications, but in this case they ought te better, or nothing.

a Brother on Practical subjects, By a Mis-N. York, Taylor & Gould, 1835. pp. 115. ters " were commenced with the design some of the simple truths of the gospel of a younger brother, in the hope that e of essential service to him in a practi-

ation of Children, while under the Care or Guardians. By John Hall, Principal agton School. New York, J. P. Haven,

addation.—I have had an opportunity of a part, a work of Mr. John Hall, on the youth. From this examination, and from standarder with Mr. Hall, and my knowl-ractical good sense as the head of a mile I shan the standard of I should, as a father, greatly desire of his work for my own personal ben-every reason to believe that its merits

WABASH COLLEGE, INDIANA.

Meting of gentlemen held at the Rooms of the Education Society, April 16, 1835, John Eeg, was chosen chairman, and Rev. Joseph

estatements with respect to the state of high-"Questions were proposed by several ad answered by Mr. Hovey. The meet-addressed by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Revlege, the Rev. Dr. Cogswell, Rev. following "Is. Ellis and Fisher. After "ations were unanimously

eed, That in the jac-abash College ought to the meet-end it to the patronage of testained, and detailed to the patronage of testained.

uld this be, if was allow ralled? Did God erer ves, as a reward of ohe r David and Goliath command from God -94. "Who, throw teach us, that the

Foreign.

Latest dates, London, March 24.

Latest dates, London, March 24.

ENGLAND.—The parliamentary proceedings of the past few days have not been deficient in interest, although signalized by no decisive contest of parties. Several important Bills have been brought into the House, which, if carried through Parliament, will lay the basis of most beneficial reforms.

Mr. POULTER has obtained leave to bring in a Bill to put a stop to Sanday trading. The object is one which every real friend to either the temporal comforts or the moral interest of the working classes must cordially approve; and the Bill, judging from the explanations given by the honorable member, would seem to be quite unexceptionable on the ground of infringing upon personal liberty. The Times, however, thus audaciously misrepresents and stigmatizes the measure:—"Mr. Poulter a obtained leave to bring in one of those bills which are mistakenly called Sabbath Observance Bills. They should be denominated Sabbath Abhorrence Bills. We trust this Parliament, like the last, will throw out all such measures, which, however excellently meant, can have no other effect than to render the Sabbath-day odious to the poor, and deprive the over-wrought antisan of his only day of relaxation in the week." We regret to find our respectable contemporary, the Courier, echoing the vicious cant of the Times, and justifying the wretched wit above cited, by asserting, that these Bills "deny to man, even on that day, the privilege of worshipping his Maker as he pleases, for which alone the day is set apart." It is easy to guess what sort of worship would be at please the inditier of this paragraph. But it is unture, that even sought to debar any individual from a single privilege, civil or religious, which did not trench unjustly upon the privileges of their neighbors or of these beneath them. And it has been well remarked, that all the outery raised against these statutes, as bearing hard upon the laboring classes, whom in fact they are the privileges of their neighbors or of these beneath them. And, it has been well remarked, that all the outery raised against these statutes, as bearing hard upon the laboring classes, whom in fact they are meant to protect, comes from the rich, not from the poor. No law is requisite to compet the overwrought artisan to avail himself of the day of rest; but an exforeement of the law is demanded to secure him against being defrauded of it. The Times knows perfectly well that the "over-wrought artisan" is very apt to take more than the Sunday to himself, and to rob his master and his own family of the labor of Monday. When the Sunday is spent as a day of rest, and hallowed as a day of religious privileges also, the laborer or artisan returns to his work on the Monday with renewed alacrity and diligence. When, on the contrary, it is spent in profligate idleness and debauchery, the Monday is required as a rest from the toils of pleasure and exhaustion of vice. Enforce the law of the Sabbath, and you will put down the idleness of which St. Monday is the patron,—the worst saint of the Protestant Calendar.

Leave has been given to bring in three Bills to regulate the expenses of Elections; one of a general nature, founded upon the Report of the Select Committee of last session, to be brought in by Mr. Hume; a second, introduced by Mr. Gisborne, to regulate the payment of expenses in cases where an election is declared void; and a third, by Mr. Ord, to indemnify witnesses giving evidence before Parliament in cases of bribery. The Bill of Mr Hume has more particularly for its object, to limit the duration of elections to one day; an alteration which would defeat, in a great measure, the object of those corrupt voters who hang back till the last, with a view to obtain a price for their votes.

their votes.

Another most important measure of reform has been brought forward by the ATTORNEY-GENER-Another most important measure of reform has been brought forward by the ATTONEY-GENERAL, in pursuance of the suggestions in the Report of a Commission, in the framing of which Dr. Lussington had a principal share. The Bill itself is an admirable one, and entitles to public gratitude all who have been concerned in its preparation. The Standard describes its effect as consolidating four hundred dispersed courts into one, not only without injury to the accessible administration of justice, but with every prospect of promoting that paramount object. The amount of patronage surrendered by the Bishops is very considerable. Sinceure offices to the value of £60,000, per annum will be abolished, which were in the gift of the Bishops and Archbishops. The jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts will in future be reduced to matrimonial and testamentary causes. Sir Robert Peel stated, that he entirely agreed with the late Attorney-General, that no true legal reform can be deemed complete, till every thing like a judicial sinecure was destroyed.

[Patriot.

CAPE COLONY. - A morning paper contains the

CAPE COLONY.—A moraing paper contains the following statement of the facts connected with the attack of the Caffres on Graham's-town:—

"The Caffres, amounting to nearly 20,000, made a bold, sudden irruption on the colony, committing devastation, outrage, and murder, on their advance, driving the flocks and herds into the interior as they seized them; small parties have met with a slight repulse from our troops, and some portion of the cattle have been recaptured, but they have succeeded in securing 30,000 head of black cattle, 18,000 sheep, and 1,000 horses. The towns of Salem and Theopolis were abandoned.

"By the last accounts (15th of January) the Caffres were within 18 miles of Graham's-town, Maco-

fres were within 18 miles of Graham's-town, Macona, their chief, declaring death to the traders (inclu-ding all the white inhabitants), but to spare the mis-sionaries, Lieut. Colonel Smith had arrived at Gra-

sionaries, Liest. Colonel Smith had arrived at Graham's-town, and taken command of the forces on the
frontiers, where a burgher guard had been formed,
and placed themselves under the command of a Captain Smith. Every preparation was made for defence,
and martial law had been proclaimed in the colony.

LATEST NEWS.—Cape papers to the 10th of January inclusive arrived on Monday. The sapect of affairs on the eastern frontier had materially changed
for the better; and the Caffres, it was generally supposed, would retreat before the force collecting against
them without much resistance.

Insurrection of Stages at Bahia.—By an arrival at New York, an account has been received of an insurrection of the negro slaves, on the 24th of January. The police fortunately obtained information of the plot a few hours before the time appointed for template opinions, and, we think, corrections of the plot a few hours before the time appointed for carrying it into execution, and the garrison was consequently put in a condition to make an immediate whom the insurgents. It is stated that 150 of the negroes were killed, and upwards of 100 taken proposers.—Three soldiers and one citizen were the prisoners.—Three soldiers and one citizen were the only whites who were killed. The commander of the U. S. sloop of war Erio, which lay in the harbor offered the services of the marines and sailors to assist in restoring order. We find in the London Courier the following letter from Bahia, dated January 27, giving a more circumstantial account of the same affair.

was opened with prayer by the Rev.

The property agent for the Wabash College, the property of the state of high-ladiana, and in particular, the claims duestions were proposed by several answered by Mr. Hovey. The meetideresed by the Rev. Mr. Baldwing telling, the Rev. Dr. Cogswell, Rev. Libis and Fisher.

After tions were unanimously different to the patronage of the sinds of its to the patronage of the sinds of its as the statements made, awakens, in the meeting, and contained such individual to the patronage of the sinds of its as the statements made, awakens, in the meeting, and contained such individual to the general subject of education as we suppose would interest others; in the meeting, and contained such individual to the general subject of education as we suppose would interest others.

That an adjourned meeting be held on YENING next, at 7 o'clock, at the Old South Church.

JOHN TAPPAN, Chairman.

JOHN TAPPAN, Chairm Bairied, That in the jis.

Which College ought region of this meetbeamend its Which College ought region of this meetbeamend its which for the town beamend in about a half or a modern the town beamend and a until affect adjustify. He had not a modern the whole were of the sum analysements are due.

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Whetling.—Some small idea may be gathered of the sum formation of substances of this place, from the fact, that darsides of substances and a sum of the town besides a great agreet with the sum of substances of this place, from the fact, that darsides of substances and the substances of the port of the sum of the substances of the port of the sum of the substances of the port of the sum of the substances of the port of the sum of the substances of the port of the sum of the substances of the sum of the substances of the port of the sum of the substances of the sum of the substances of the sum of the substances of the sum of the sum of the sum of the substances of the sum of t

dition of her going to Liberia, with a legacy of \$300 | close vote of 47 to 45. \$100,000 of this appropriation

Temperance Excitement.—Worcester has been in a state of great excitement for a short time past, in consequence of a refusal of the selectmen, at the request of a majority of the inhabitants, to approbate any one for retailing ardent spirits within the town. The tavern keepers immediately closed their houses, request of a majority of the inhabitants, to approbate any one for retailing ardent spirits within the town. The tavern keepers immediately closed their houses, and for a few days no public house was kept open but the Temperance house kept by Mr. Porter. The Spy of the Sth says that this house was able to accommodate, by the assistance of neighbors, all travellers, and that the stories which have been circulated about their having been obliged to sleep in barns, are twithout foundation in truth. The measure however was productive of extreme excitement, and the inhabitants soon became divided into two great parties, the one being in favor of licensing, and the other opposed to it. An excess of party spirit was manifested, and some warm meetings occurred. The matter was finally settled at an adjourned Town Meeting, at which the previous vote of the town, requesting the selectmen not to approbate, &c. was reconsidered, by yeas 452, nays 376. It was also voted to postpone the further consideration of the article indefinitely, and also to add two selectmen to the present number, and Pliny Merrick, and E. L. Barnard, were accordingly chosen. The annunciation of the vote was received with loud shouts, and great tumult and disorder prevailed at intervals. The Spy says that the above vote is the greatest ever given in that town. Twenty or thirty persons, some of them men of whom a tax could not be collected, were made voters previous to the meeting, by having their taxes paid. vious to the meeting, by having their taxes paid.

[Greenfield Gazette.

THE SOMNAMBULIST.—We learn that Jane C. Rider the famous somnanbulist, formerly of this place, now at Brattleboro', is again subject to the paroxysms which she had while here, accompanied with the same extraordinary powers of vision. We would suggest to her friends, and to those who feel an interest in the objects of science, the expediency of taking measures for getting her to Boaton or some other place, where she may receive the best of medical advice and care, and the singular phenomens of this case of somnambulism be subject extensively to the observation of learned and scientific men

contemprate, where she may receive the best of medical advice and care, and the singular phenomens of this case of somenambulism be subject extensively to the observation of learned and scientific men.

The memoir of Miss Rider by Dr. L. W. Belden of this town has been republished in England, and soutced favorably in the English periodicals.

[Springfield Gazette.

Hammering Stone.—We learn from the Scientific Tracts that a physician of this city has invented a machine for hammering and facing granite, or any other kind of building stone—by which means faced stone will probably be sheetly afforded as cheap as brick. A number of hammers, weighing not far from eight pounds each, are set in motion either by steam or water power, and move with such rapidity that the fragments fly like dust in a windy day. One of these machines is about to be erected at South Boston."

dition of her going to Libert, with a legger of \$300. The estimated value of the slaves who were emanded to the conformable report of going into this except the conformable of the capters purpose of going into this except the conformable of the capters purpose of going into this except the conformable of the capters purpose of going into this except the conformable of the capters purpose of going into the company are several mechanics, and an exception illusing and mystic. They take with an at full samply of mechanics of going into the company are several mechanics, and an exception of the company of the company are several mechanics, and an exception of the company of th

MASS ACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society will be held on Tuesday May 28th. The Executive Committee and Board of Trust, will meet at half past 8 o'clock A. M. at the lower Vestry of Park street Church. The members of the Society will meet for the election of Officers, and the transaction of other business, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place. In the evening of the same day, public services will be held in Park street Church; when the annual Report will be read, and addresses made.

The labors of this Society, extending first to the feed-turches and the waste places of Massachusetts—and then, through its auxiliary relation to the American Home Missionary Society, to the wide spread desolations of the whole land, claim for it a deep interest in the prayers and contributions of all who love the American Zion, and labor for the conversion of the world.

Individuals, congregations, and all auxiliary Societies,

nutions of all who love the assertions of all who love the world.

Individual, congregations, and all auxiliary Societies individuals, congregations and all auxiliary Societies individuals. Hilling and the results of the contributions to the cause of Home Missisted to forward their contributions to the cause of Home Missisted May, to John Punchard, Esq. Sales, Tessults and May, to John Punchard, Esq. Sales, Tessults and M. S., or to Mr. Benjamin Perkins, No. 714 Washington sireet, Boston, Assist, Treasurer—because on that day, the Treasurer's accounts for the very will be closed.

R. S. Storrs, Sec'y, Mass. Miss. Soc.

The Suffolk Conference of Churches will meet at Maiden.
(Rev. Mr. M'Clure's Meetinghouse) on Wednesday, May
6th, at 10 o'clucks. Mr. The bleastes from this Conference, appointed at the meeting in October at
To Fifgran Conference, Rev. Marse.
Adams and Stearns.
Essex South, " " Fay and Bates.
Middless South, " " Blagden & Winslow.

April 6, 1835. 2w

NORFOLK CONFERENCE -The meeting of this Body
North Sold at Cohaset, Rev. Mr. Moores, on Tuesday is to be held at Conasset, Rev. Mr. Noores, on Tuesday May 12th. The services to commence precisely at 2 o'clock, P. M. and close on Wednesday afternaon, by the accordance of the Lord's Supper, and collection in sid of Domestic Missions.

Dorchester, April 8, 1935.

D. Sanford, Scribe.

MIDDLESEX BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the Middlesex County Bible Society, will be held at Cambridge Port, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. The Society will meet at 11 A. M. in the Vestry of Rev. Mr. Stearns', Clurch. The public services to commence at 2 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Huribut of Sudbury.

By order of the Society, 2 w. H. B. Goodwin, See'y.

By order of the Society, 2w. H. B. Goodnik, sec.y.

The Worcester North Auxiliary Education Society, will hold their annual meeting at Weatminster, on Thursday the 20th of this month, at 10 o'clock A. M. and the public exercises will commence previously, at 2 o'clock, F. M. in Rev. Mr. Mann's Meetinghouse.

BANCEL GAY, Sec'y.

Hubbardston, April 15, 1833.

Anniversary of the American Education Society.

Anniversary of the American Education Society.

The nineteenth Anniversary of the American Education Society will this year be celebrated in the city of Boston, on Minday, the 25th day of May, 1835. The members of the Society are respectfully requested to meet for husiness in the Vestry of Park-street Church, at 4 o'clock, P. M. A Public Meeting will be held in the Church, at half past 7 in the evening, at which Extracts from the Annual Report will be read, and Addreases made. The year shout to close, has been more highly favored of the Lord than any other, and to Him the most grateful neknowledgments are due.

Rooms of A. E. S. Boston, April 8, 1835.

The Worcester South Auzitiary Education Society, will hold their annual meeting at Unbridge, on Wednesday the 20th lust. The Society will meet for business at 11 o'clock A. M.; and the public evercises will commence at 2 o'clock P. M. in the Meetinghouse of the Rev. Mr. Gronve.

The North Suffolk Association will hold in the house of the Rev. Seth Bliss,

bath School Society. May the promise contained in the 6th Chap. 38th verse of St. Luke be verified unto all, with have aided in this benevolent object.

Stanckow, April 14th, 1835. Mary B. Colrun.

Marriages.

Deaths.

nam, Mr. Lawson Buckminner, 56.
In Sherburne, on the 4th inst. Mr. Moses Leland, 28. He
use left n wife of 79, a twin brother, a state of 30, and a
the rof 33.
In Haverhill, on Saturday last, auddenly, Mr. Peter Saw-

has left at wife of 79, a twin brother, a stater of 10, and a breaher of 93.

In Haverhill, on Saturday last, auddenly, Mr. Peter Sawyer, 54, late of Charlestown.

In Waldobore', Me. Mr. Horace Rawson, merchant, 39—Hampton McCobb, aged about 20, one of Gen. Demy M°C. In Kentucky, 28th olf. at the residence of Col. R.M. Johnson, a distinguished Clief of the Cherokee Tribe, named Black Coat. He was on a visit to the Chectaw Academy.

Died at Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co. N. Y. very suddenly, Mrs. Bathshera Smith, wife of Rev. Ethan Smith, late missionary in this city, aged 64.

Mrs. Smith was the daughter of the late Rev. David Sanford of Medway, well known and highly esteemed among the Congregational clergymen of this state of the last generation. She was a mother of Israel, much beloved for her work's sake by a very large circle of Christian friends in New England. But pre-eminently was she a mother beloved in her own family, and by her own children who could rise up and call her blessed. She was permitted to live to see all her children, twelve in number by birth and marriage, professed followers of the Lord Jesus Christ and members of the same Christian friends and relatives to mourn their loss by this sudden providence, while it was her highly privileged lot to have a still larger number in heaven to rejoice with her in her evariasting gain. Her father, her venerable uncle Dr. Samuel Hopkins, and many other kindred spirits had gone before to welcome her to the abodes of the blessed.—" Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

In North Bridgewater, Mr. Lysander Howard. All who have been asseciated with him in the

In North Bridgewater, Mr. LYSANDER HOWARD In North Bridgewater, Mr. LYSANDER HOWARD. All who have been associated with him in the various walks of life, will properly appreciate his virtues, and hear testimony to the purity of his motives, the uprightness of his conduct, and the salutary influence of his example. It is seldom that the community are called to mourn over the decease of a more valuable member of society than Mr. Howard. As a citizen, a friend, and a Christian; in all the circumstances in which he was called to act, his conduct was characterized by sincerity of purpose, and a conscientious regard for the requirements of the Gospel. And by the afflictive dispensation which has summoned him, as we trust, to his eternal rest, his family has been deprived of one of their dearest comforts; the church of one its most valuable and devoted members; and the community at large of a respected, aseful, and deserving man.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

SPRAGUE ON CHRISTIAN INTERCOURSE, with a recommendatory preface, by W. Urwick, D. D.—
Second American edition.

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC INQUISITION, compiled from various authors, with an introduction by the Research. hurch, New York.
MISSIONARY REMAINS, or Sketches of the lives of

MISSIONARY REMAINS, or The Control of the Elders. For sale by WM. PEIRCE, w Combill. April 24.

OR Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street, by the dozen or hundred. Price 12 cts. single. HOICE DROPS OF HONEY FROM THE ROCK

CHOICE DROPS OF HONE! FROM
CHRIST.
COWPER'S FRAGMENTS IN PROSE.
DAILY SCRIPTURE FROMISES TO THE LIVING
CHRISTIAN. By Samuel Clark, D. D. In Leasons for
every day in the year.
FENELON'S DAILY PIETY.
JEREMY TAYLORS COMFORTS OF PIETY. Written to a Lady. Recommended by Bishop Heber. Apr. 24.

MUSICAL WORKS. MES LORING, No. 152 Washington street, has fo

Maic Al. CVCLOPEDIA; embracing a complete Mu-cial Dictionary and Grammar, and a Description of Musi-le Instruments. By William B. Porter. Recommended by rofessors Mason and Webb. TREATISE ON HARMONY, written for the use of the upits at the Royal Conservatoire of Music in Paris; by ratel, Professor of Harmony in that Establishursel. From the English Copy, with Additional Notes and Explanations, y Lowell Mason. Lowell Mason.
FIRST STEPS TO THOROUGH BASS, in twelve fa-

"PIEST STEPS TO THOROUGH BASS, in twelve inhits Leasons between a Teacher and Pupil. By a Teacher of Music. Revised from the London Edition.
THOROUGH BASS PRIMER: containing Explanations and Examples of the Radiments of Harmons; with fifty excises. By J. F. Burrowes. Second American, improved rom the London ed.
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OLD COLONY COLLECTION OF ANTHEMS.
CATECHISM OF THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC; designed for the Assistance of Teachers on the Piano Forte, by James Clark, of London.

JAMES Clark, of London.
BURROWES' PIANO FORTE PRIMER. April 24.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 47 Washington street, have just Published. DAILY DUTIES,

ams, Author of Parlor Lectures, &c. &c.

This volume will doubtless be halled with **atisfaction by those who occupy a similar station to the individuals particularly addressed. It will also be taken up with interest by those who are anticipating the untried, and to them almost unknown duties, of a Pastor's wife. We are happy after an examination of its pages to say, we apprehand that neither the one, or the other, will be disappointed in the perual. We hope every minister's wife will be able to possess so valuable a directory in her Dairy Duties, as we are sure it will not be without a happy influence on the other will be disappointed in the perual. We hope every minister's wife will be the top the body of the perual to the perual to

Missionary Remains;

OR, Sketches of the Life of Evarts, Rev. E. Cornelius, and B. B. Wisnor, with an introduction, by Samuel H. Cox, D. D. 1 vol. 18mo.
PILEASUE AND PROFIT; or, Time Well Spent. Vol.
1. The Museum, By Charlotte Elizabeth, edited by Uncle
Arthur—Plaites. The Museum, By Charlestee Prints to Parents, ribur-plates. Hints to Parents, SPRING'S HINTS TO PARENTS. Hints to Parents, SPRING'S HINTS TO PARENTS. SPRING'S HINTS TO PARENTS. Into the Parents on the Religious Education of Children, by Gardiner Spring, D. D. Pastor of the Preshsterian Church, New York, ADVICE TO A BROTHER on Practical Subject Spring, a Missionary. For sale by GOULD, KENDALL, & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PISCOPACY EXAMINED. The Scriptural Argament for Episcopacy examined; First published in the Quarterly Christian Spectator for March, 1836, and March, 1835, by Albert Burnes.

MANLY PIETY in its Realizations, by Robert Philip, of Maherly Chapel..." My soul followeth hard after Ther."

MANLY I the property Chapet... My woul followeth hard after Ther. In Manual Pattern My would followeth hard after Ther. In Manual Pattern My and the Pattern My and the Pattern My and the Pattern My and the Co., School Book Publishers, Boston. Sw. April 24.

B. PAY'S SERMON at the FUNERAL of the Rev. BENJAMIN B. WISNER, D., one of the Secretains of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and late Paster at the Old South Church in Boaton. Just Published and for Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street.

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April 24.

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A BOY WANTED ut the Recorder-Office immediately.

It must be a good reader and his parents in the city.

A Boy was all at the Counting Room of the Death in his print is.

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In Brockline, Mr. Samuel Lincoln, of Providence, to Miss Hannah P. Perry, of B.—In Ipswich, Mr. George W. Trendwell, of New Yark, to Miss Abjail, daughter of Joseph Farley, Eag.—In Mariboro', Mr. Charles Howe, to seph Farley, Eag.—In Mariboro', Mr. Charles Howe, to Ringer, or Miss Elizabeth Easecott.

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o. pp. 130. PLEASURE AND PROFIT; or, Time Well Spent. Vol The Muscour, by Charlotte Elizabeth. Edited by Un The Museum, by Charlotte Elizabeth. Edited by Un-cle Arthur, one vol. 16mo. pp. 192.
 ERRLY PIETY, by Rev. Jacob Abbott, Boston, Mass. one vol. 32mo. pp. 77.
 THE CRAYON MISCELLANY. By Weshington In-ving, Author of "the Setch Book," No. 1. Containing a Tour on the Prairies. One Vol. 12mo. 274. April 24.

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"Messrs, Merriam, "Several copies of the work entitle the "Child's Guide having heer received by the members of the "Teachers" Association, they take this opportunity inform younter a critical examination, that they highly approve of the selection such arrangement of its matter, an believe it to be better adapted to he wants of the young and better calculated to advance them in the art of reading, than any work they have heretofore seen.

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tee on Education, at the last Session by Interstion, the Easy Legislature. In animal, with considerable attention, the Easy Print, Chair's Goude, and Intelligent Resider, and think them admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are everably designed. The Jesanus are judiciously arranged for the progressive improvement of the acholar, while the definitions and questions may give important aid in the use of the Books. The moral influence of all the pieces is good, and not liable to the objection of secturianism from an antice.

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These three works, prepared by Mr. B. D. Emerson, as the of the "National Spelling Book," and other highly ap-

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These Rending Books are favorably noticed in the An-nals of Education, and in various other literary journals. The editor of the Salem Observer, in an emissrate and offi-tion of the Salem Observer, an emissrate and offi-tion of the Salem Observer, and emission and offi-tion of the Salem Observer, the continuous services and of Rending Brooks, contain less of the froit of Iterature, less of the reductive of learning, and more rending that is at the criminating article on reading books, mays, "Mr. Emerson's Reading Books, contain less of the froth of literature, less of the pedantry of learning, and more reading that is at the same time both interesting and instructive, than any other of our American Chas Books," The Lowell Observer says, "We know of no brooks which for beauty of selection, and for variety from compels us to purify of sentiment, and for variety from compels us to omit namerous other favorable notices that have been expressed by the periodical press throughout the country. In addition to the above, the publishers are happy to state that these books have been introduced into the Freparatory School of the University of Pennsylvanis, into all the Public Schools of Philadelphia; and into very many of the best schools in Pennsylvanis, Delaware and New York. School Committees, Instructive and New York. School Committees, Instructive and New York. School Book Publishers, Boston. Bw. April 24.

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PRINTING INK.

POETRY.

MINNE SONG.

In the wood the little birdis Varble sweet their roundelay On the heath the pretty flou Blossom in the sheen of May. May has come—the words are ringing;
Clearer sounds the hunter's horn;
Birds in every brake are singing:
Yellow green the springing corn.

May has come, - in field and meadow v bloom the virgin flowers

Green the slope of yonder mountain Mellowed to a golden glow ; Under feathery birch, the fountain Orchards redden,-crimson blushes

Tremble o'er the apple boughs; Joy on glittering pinions driven, kindles earth and heaven ;

Miscellany.

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION.

When the following letters were received, the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of Hartford, was in our office. He declared that 'they were more cheering than any thing he had read before, connected with the slavery discussion.' In this

our offee. He declared that they were more for connected with the slavey given mission. It this spinion the editor concurred.

PRESIDENT YOUNG LETTER

Door Breither

**Door Bre

possible, the interests of the community into which the liberated slave is to enter. For, during this trial of the servant, he has his master's protection from imposition and injury, to both of which he might be exposed, were he immediately set free. He has the certainty of employment and support,—a most important certainty to the poor laborer, and more especially to the free black laborer. He is gradually qualified for perfect legal emancipation. He has the wages of the free man. He may lay up a little capital with which to begin life, when he must take care of himself. And, while he is thus shielded, secured in employment, acquiring habits of self-envered in employment, acquiring tainty to the poor laborer, and more especially to the free black laborer. He is gradually qualified for perfect legal emancipation. He has the wages of the free man. He may lay up a little capital with which to begin life, when he must take care of himself. And, while he is thus shielded, secured in employment, acquiring habits of self-government, and paid for his labor, the community is preserved as much as possible from the sudden introduction of those unprepared for freedom, and protected from the entrance of the utterly undeserving. In accomplishing these ends, I think I comply with the word of God, towards the servant and to society.

With this view of the subject, I have detered on the apprentice system, in the follow-

Fig. A. Ross.

The new testy-one slaves. Ten of these for the street of the street of January eighten that fire until the first of January eighten that fire until the first of January eighten that the work of January eighten that the street of the following extract was communicated by which will be five years; I shall place the property of the particular of the street of the st ing form.
I have twenty-one slaves. Ten of these

besides the result of the discussion.

[Letter from Rev. F. A. Ross, referred to in the above.]

[Rev. and every Leve. Breither,—Your better to the Cincinnal Journal, brought to determinal Journal, brought to determinate the concept of the state.

To the sound of six, there seems to be no decided, and set, ander the legislature of South Carolina, but the other part of the state.

To the sound for six, there seems to be no decided, and set, and be to possible the legislature of South Carolina, Show that the leavest of slavery, said to me, after residing your communication, More than the top repare to become like Spartas—a nation of warrors and Helots. And, the broad the proposed of comparison adapted, but the best part of this remark, was true, Y. Italy, in the spart of this remark, was true, Y. Italy, in the state to conclude, and set, and the same than the same properly and the state of the server of the server of the same and the same than the same to the sam

obedience to his will. obedience to his will.

The inference is plain. The Bible teaches the slave his rights. You must then give them to him, or he will be prone to treat the word of life, in the hands of his masters, with neglect and contenut. and contempt.

Let our prayers, dear brother, be unceasing, that the truth, on this great subject, may be clearly seen, and faithfully obeyed.

Respectfully and affectionately,

Your brother in the Lord, REV. JOHN C. YOUNG, Danville, Ky.

vants, and they not wish to go away, in that case they may continue, as before, under the apprentice system, so long as may be thought, best for them and their children, unless the circumstance of my family and estate, or other good causes, should render that course inexpedient, and impose the necessity of their removal. The children, those which may be born during the five years, as well as those which are now mentioned, will be under the care of their parents, subject to my authority. At the termination of the five years, as well as those which are now mentioned, will be under the care of their parents remove, their children to to stay and enjoy the means of improvement afforded them until twenty-one, wards of age.

Should the parents not remove, the children not of age will be, as before, subject to the care of their parents subordinate to my control. The children which shall attain the age of twenty-one, under my authority, in the ways which have been mentioned, will be understood to the condition above recited in reference to their parents.

Such measures to qualify them for freedom, which my circumstances, and there duties and blood profered the theory one qualify them for freedom, which my circumstances, and there duties and obligations, will allow me to employ, shall be used with the children, so long as they remain only my nuthority.

The conduct by which legal freedom will be forficited, I shall consider—gross and hardened

seep with open doors as I would in any town on the banks of the Connecticut river.

The conduct by which legal freedom will be forfeited, I shall consider—gross and hardened erime, or hopeless manorally, or worthlessness. Those who shall exhibit such characters, in my judgment ought not to be free. But they will not be debarred from legal freedom for my benefit. I shall derive nothing but sorrow from their failure to attain perfect liberty. In such a result, which I neither look for nor fear, the unworthy will be cut off from the rest, and that disposition he made of the person, or persons, which Christianity will approve.

The security my servants will have, that, if they act uprightly during their probation, I will give them legal encancipation, will rest on the

Connor, Ware dresser, late of Easton." We publish it the more willingly, because it seems to show that Yankees and Irishmen may live together happily, and to mutual advantage.

[Ed. Rec. and to mutual advantage.]

[Ed. Rec. and to mutual advantage.] Yankees and Historian and to mutual advantage.

For the Boston Recorder. PITTSFIELD FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. EDITOR,—Through the columns of your extensively circulated paper, the writer is desirous of calling the attention of parents and guardians to the existence and good reputation of the Pittsfield Female Seminary, in the county of Berkshire, Massachusetts.

The trustees, who have been untiring in their vertices, who have been untiring in their vertices.

exertions to organize an institution for the edu-

exertions to organize an institution for the education of young ladies on the other side of the mountain, which should equal any in the Commonwealth, have most happily succeeded in establishing one, which only requires to be more generally known, to be patronized by those who are deeply alive to the importance of an elevated course of female education.

The school from its commencement has been gaining character. Its fine location amidst beautiful scenery, on the great road between Boston and Alhany, affords peculiar facilities for those who wish to send pupils to the seminary. Mr. N. S. Dodge, successor of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde, whose instructions met with deserved approbation, is acknowledged by those who know him to be remarkably well qualified for his situation,—uniting gentlemanly manners and high moral and literary attainments, with the degree of decigion on the other side of the education of the maps being hounding the time to the maps being hounding work that the degree of deciging the comment of the maps being hounding work that charts bound up in the Book. ASTRONOMY. Wilkins's and Wilbur's Astronomy. BRAWING. Fowle's Interduction to Linear Drawing; Variety's Treatise on Perspective.

LATIN. Glies's First Book in Latin; Gould's Latin Greek and English Notes; Latin Tator, Juvenal and Perseus, with English Notes; Latin Tator, Juvenal and Perseus, with Silver and English Lexicon. "GREEK. Fisk's Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader; Donnegan's FREECH. Sursuit's Rowbetham's French Exercises; Good-rick's Greek Grammar; Jacob's Greek Reader; Donnegan's Creek and English Lexicon. "Greek and English Lexicon." School Committees and Toachers who supply their Schools with Books, will be apopted on the most favorable terms. They are respectfully invited to call before leaving the city.

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proved kinds now in we in New England; among which are READING. Emerson's First, Second, and Third Claus Readers. The selections in these hooks were made by Mr. Emerson of Boaton, and Mr. Frost of Philadelphia. Independently of the excellent character of the selections, the buoks are printed in the most beautiful and attractive manner. They are daily coming into extensive me in New manner. They are daily coming into extensive me in New Jones of the Interest of Pennsylvanias, and all the Middle States, and have just been adopted in the Prent in the Public States, and have just been adopted in the Prent in the Public States, and Philadelphia.

ARITHMETIC. Emerson's Philadelphia and Third Parts of the North American Arithmetic, recently adopted in the Public Schools in Boston, instead of Colburn's First Lessons and Sequel, and now too extensively known and used in all parts of the United States to require comment. GEOGRAPHY. Blake's New Universal School Geography, printed in imperial octavo, so as to admit of the maps being bound up with the text.

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OR Sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO. 114 Washing-ROMAN ATHOLIC TESTAMENT, translated out of he Latin Valgate, diligently compared with the original ireck, as one marginal interest, as considered the state of the control of the control

and textal index.

ONFUTATION OF THE RHEIMISH TESTAMENT,
William Fulke, D. D. with an introductory essay; in-

stration.

SECRETS OF FEMALE CONVERTS DISCLOSED; compiled from the Autograph manuscripts of Scipio de Ricci, Roman Catholic Bising of Pistois and Prato. By Mr. De Potter, edited by Thomas Roscoe, with an introductory easier of the Control of Pistois and Prato. By Mr. FOREIGN CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIBERTIES OF THE CHATES; the numbers of Bratos, ori-

Evarts. Cornelius. Wisner.

EVARTS. Cornelius. Wisner.

JAMES LORING, No. 122 Washington street, has just received:—Missionary Remnius; or Sketches of the Lives of Evarts, Cornelius and Wisner, with an Introduction, by Rev. Dc. Cox. The memoir of Evarts is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Spring, of New York, and that of Wisner with the Dr. Cox.

HIAT'S TO PARENTS on the Religions Education of Children, by Garciner Spring, D. D. Tour on the Prairies, and the Children, by Garciner Spring, D. D. Tour on the Prairies, wood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys, by Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys, by Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys, by Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys, by Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys, by Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys, by Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys hy Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys hy Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months up. The Hafant Marrys hy Mrs. Shertwood. Six Months and the Parities of the Hafant Marrys and the Lady Superior's reply. Massechassetta Register, for 1833. Nonthis Book of Tales and Sketches, by Dr. Bowring.

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The Editory, Fortback Sirror and Episcopal Watchman.

The Editory Fortback Sirror and Editory Fortback Sirror and Editory Sirror and Edit ular merits of this edition, we must be permitted to express
our gratification on the occurrence of any event calculated
to call the attention of parents and teachers to a production of so great importance. The encontom of Dr. Johnnon is well known, and among the thou-ands and tene of
thousands who have perused and re-perused the work, we
question whether a single render ever felt disposed to impeach its Justiness. We agree with the great critic and
moralist in thinking that "whoever has care of instructing
others may be charged with deficiency in his duty, if the
book is not recommended."

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.

I. XX-No. 18---W RELIGIOUS

AS IT HAS BEEN, AN WOULD BE .- NO. VI. reformation and impresat claims infallibility

who scorned to bend the knee man, would be seen render ance (not to say worship) It has been done in sight for warren fell, where was first and richest patriot blood monument now honors the who renounced allegiance to yand their God. It was prosent in Miss Reed's "Six!"

Superior.

as been required in that g
the Pape hopes to reign supr
of teeming millions. Because
the streets of Cincinnati, de
tee to the bishop as he passed
by taking off his hat, it was
the streets of contracts of a little violence.

ld be claimed by Christia a in the 19th century, and ble dupes quake at it, fathers trembled before fathers trembled before their ives of our forests and of the fear their conjurors. As an, four years ago a Catholic er of the Congregational ch told a friend of the writer ostrated the statement by One year ago he had whire and Hampden canal 20 of the Irish. While em the priests possessed no er, "Yes, they do," said the ree and blast our persons, ou milles and all we have, if we of they won't, they've no more asons, your lives, your breath, f, than that tree.

rious, threw down their spafists, drew their knives, prefists, drew their knives, pre-

in sia, arew their knives, pre-moit was with the utmost di-prevent them from butchering It is his deliberate opinion, t. Yankee, or being an Irishmas heir superior and employer, serificed him as a blasphomo their teeth, or when they we ody sea of the revolution, to

ted papist, was mobbed in at

writer of the above will be one light, and if you dare to speak wh of your body, for it will be tarn t shall leave your soul to be
A Roman G
was given in the Philadely
ay, March 21st, that on t vening, a Lecture on pop-ted States, would be delive hurch. The Catholics gan to threaten vengeance.
church became alarmed, and
yor for protection. The ma
rfore, and the lecture was not particulars of the recent dispersion of which we free discussion of papery by sociation, are too well known on comment.

Boston, yes, old Boston, the Piggins was considered to the paper of the Piggins who was a sociation of the piggins which was a sociation o

less could our pious fathers has agrant violations of the Sah countenanced and encourage can clergy. Yet the theatre a view see the same the wiew are as common on the orleans, as in Paris, and a tion have more than full licent arcely has the echo yet dis-stern breeze, of sound of fife and roar of sance. and roar of canon, celebratin of the Catholic cathedral at Shiath. All the military or y and the neighborhood wer o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. an yer and praise in the Protesta owned by the deafening uprevotions, however, were won the pomp and noise, as would guage of the Catholic Telegath procession was organize. three large and clear sounding ander of two pieces of artiller as well as our own to the g

he Pilgrims, the assylum stly and kingly power, que popish riot, has refused er own, and a genuine da has, the liberty of expres his sentiments.